THE



SUN.

umber 10.355

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865.

Thirty-Third Year.

Ane Latest News Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun. LOW WASHINGTON. Progress of the Cholera. URTHER OFFICIAL ADVICES. batemen't of the Disease. DECISION ABOUT PARDONS. BELS ABROAD CUT OFF. he Wirz Trial. se of the Prosecuting Evidence. LAY ASKED FOR BY THE DEFENCE. E ALABAMA CONVENTION. ssage of the Abolition Ordinance. PNG AND EARNEST DEBATE. ty and Miscellaneous News.

&c. dec. dic. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. The United States Consul-General at Constantino-ic under date of August 23d, reports to the Siste Department a scusible abatement in the cholera sluce his last dispatch. The number of deaths on the 21st

THE NAVAL ENGINE TRIAL. Excitement Over the Affair.

Results Up to Last Night.

was one hundred and forty-three, while heretofore it exceeded two thousand in a single day. The President has appointed George Allen Marshal for the Southern District of Florida.

Amnesty pardons were to-day granted to fifteen persons, nine of them Virginians, including the wife of General Longstreet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. The statements lately made in the Eastern papers regarding the case of Col. J. Cushing Edwards, 32d Massachusetts, are incorrect. That officer was summarily dismissed without trial by the War Depart-ment some months ago, but on his application was allowed a trial by court martial, which is not yet con-

The Attorney-General has decided not to consider applications for pardon in the future from individuals sho have domiciled outside of the territorial limits of the United States. Such persons must first return and submit themselves in good faith to the action of the Government. The practical working of the rule will probably be to forever expatriate many promiment rebel refusees

Mr. Josquin Maria Mascentes de Azambuja wa yesterday introduced by the Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleatpotentiary of His Majes v the Emperor of Brazil. The following is a Pannialion of the address which he delivered upon

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands two letters from His Majesty the Emperor of Bazil, communicating to you by one of them the close of the mission of senor Councillor Miguel Maria Lisbon, and by the other my appointment in the classrace of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiaty Bear your person. The expressions of my letter of credence manifest the hish caseum in which my amount severeign holds your person, and the high late east which counted the Empire with this great ration. Bearli has never had a thought, Mr. President, but of manifaining unalterably—and ef even drawing more closely—the relation of friendship and good understanding between the two countries. This is my charge, and with this purpose I shall not spure any effort to respect the two countries. This is my charge, and with this purpose I shall not spure any effort to respect the two countries. This is my charge, and with this purpose I shall not spure any effort to respect the two countries. This is my charge, and with this purpose I shall not spure any effort to respect the two countries. This is my charge, and by my sections to ward the United States, and by my sections to ward the United States, and by my sections to ward the United States, and by my sections to ward the United States, and by my sections to ward the United States, and by my sections to ward the United States, and by my sections to win the synthesis of the countries of the countries. The countries of the countries

To which the President replied as follows: Mr. Azambuja: The imperial letter of credence hich you bring bears appreciative testimony that the 1 a visit in the d plomass, not only in the people of the 1 in of States. I recipromate ware it in the scool technics can have expressed in regard to our country in the name of your sovereign. Bread is arready a great state, and she has the elements which enable her to become a leader among the nations. I regret that in times past no closer the nations, a least the exist between B axis and relations were allowed to exist between B axis and relations were allowed to exist between B axis and relations. the harion, I regret that in those past no closer retained were allowed to exist between B axis and the United states. He ding dotte similar positions on the two parts of the American continent, they send that the two parts of the American continent, they send that the two parts of the regret is an exist as well as in commercial in excesses. It is my strong desire to contribute to that association. Our policy is one which is simple and castly to be understood. We what to premote the prosences of eviluation in this bemisphere, said for that purpose, the development of material recourtees, the improvement of commerce, and the introduction, as test as possible, of tree, in eligent before into the virial facility of the continuous literal of weakening new American States in our vicinity, we wish to impair a teneth to them, by reposing in them a removuly confinence, rather than by manifold production of their properity, or a querilloss disjoint in the area of the properity, or a querilloss disjoint on the result of the manner in which their gove machine are administered. Above all we wish to impairs them with the conviction that all the materials of American if they would continue to exist, next sape et on it sould escience and to a perfect political equality with the other nations of the earth. If Brand healt agree with us in this policy, we shall hereafter be not only close friends, but practically we shall become firm and fast allies.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Closing of the Regular Evidence on the Part of the Prosecution. Washington, Sept. 23.—The Wirz Military Commission ress mbled this morning. Capt. Wirz, immediately after being brought into court, laid down

upon the sofa, atili being too weak to sit up.

Secreant Gray, whose testimony toward the close of
the proceedings yesteriasy caused the prisoner so
much distress, was cross-examined to-day. In reply
to a question by Mr. Schade, he said that he believed
in pane humant after death. When he arrived at Anin himont after death. When he arrived at An-noville as a prisoner his pocket-book and cavalry were taken from him. His boots had been re-ed from his feet at the time of his capture. The cas save an affecting account of the suffering of

the prisoners. Twelfth United States Colored to the Mobile market evry week.

Troops, testified that Capt. Wirz proposed to the colored prisoners that if they took the oath to the South they could choose their own masters, and some of the cuard said that Captain Wirz declared that he would make the white prisoners join the Confederares by sarving them; the witness was for some time a zervanu at the house of Dr. White, and was ordered thither by Capt, Wirz, for which he received no pay, Capt, Wirz brought to Dr. White, and was ordered thinker by Capt, Wirz, for which he received no pay, Capt, Wirz brought to Dr. White's three thousand leaters addressed to Union prisoners, he handed them to Capt. Reed's wife, who was staying the thousand leaters addressed to Union prisoners, he handed them to Capt. Reed's wife, who was staying there is the took everything out of the letters, making tun of them, and then ordered him to burn them; he had seen confederates wearing the clothing which had been sent to the prisoners; he heard one of the surrecons at Dr. White's say, "I have poisoned five Yankee's today," and sucher would say, "I have poisoned five Yankee's today," and sucher would as yet how were soine to vaccinate and take the arms off the Yankees; they would be frequently laughing about the poison. Mrs. Reed took iron the letters four of five hundred doilars, which she kept in a box until the prison was broken up; he did not know what became of the money.

Judge Advecate Chipman then said that the Gov.

money.

Judge Advocate Chipman then said that the Government would informally close their case to-day, reserving the right, however, to examine witness, who may be found touching new matter, and he would offer some record evidence connecting the Richmond authorities with the Andersonville prison.

Mr. Baker said he could not "go it blind" by con-

Mr. Baker said he could not "go it blind" by consenting to such an arrangement.

Co-onel Chipman replied that the evidence referred to the value of the said the counsel had no right to object to testimony which did not personally affect his client.

Mr. Baker said that the prisoner was charged with conspiring with parties named as well as with parties not named. We did not know who the latter were. It the Judge Advocate introduced matter which had been in the decident of the course in the decident of the course in the decident of the de

of these men.

The cours inquired of Judge-Advocate Chipman whether he had such testimony at hand, and whether the winceses had been sent for.

Col. Chipman replied that many of their had prevarieated or concealed facts which made it necessary for the Government to take extraordinary measures to get at the truth. The evidence was less material to the detendant than to the trial, and was of ageneral character. He could not tell when he could procure the testimony. If this required delence, the Government would not resist an application for a communicate.

then for a communate.

Mr. Baker assed the Commission to adjours for at least a week from next Tuesday, for several reasons, which he presented at considerable length—the condition of his own and his cheep's health being among them; but the court decided to grant no further delay of the proceedings than till next Tuesday, and adjourned till that time.

Alabama.

Passage of an Abelition Ordinance.

Montgomery, Ala, Sept. 22.—The following ordin-ance, reported by a special committee, was passed by this Convention this afternoon, after a long and full discussion, eighty-nine voting in the affirmative and

three in the negative:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Alabana in convention assembled. That as the institution of shorty has been destroyed in the State of Alabana, hereafter there shall be neither sixery nor involuntary servinde in this State otherwise than for the punishment of erms, whereof the party shall be duly convicted.

And be it further ordained. That the consilution be amended by striking out all provisions in relation to slaves and slavery.

And be it further ordained. That it shall be the duty of the Legislature at its next session to pass such laws as will protect the fredmen of this State in the full enjoyment of all their rights of person and property, and guard them and the State assimat all evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

Another ordinance has been introduced granting to freedmen the rights of holding property and testi-

to freedmen the rights of holding property and testi-

fying in courts of justice. Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 23,-The convention has pass d an ordinance dividing the State into six Congressional districts. The committee on the Seces-sion ordinance will report early next week.

Frightful Railread Accident.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 23.-A railroad secident occurred on the Remselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company's long Bridge, across the Hudson River at this city about seven o'clock this evening. A train was back ing toward the city for the purpose of starting out at 8 o'clock. The engine was running tender forement

for the election of Congressmen and State filters of Louisians, for the first Monday of November. The woolen mill of Bishop & Kelley, on Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire Sat-

urday night. Loss \$65,000. Tan boiler of the steamboat Volkesblatt exploded

on Saturday, at Louisville, Ky., creating considerable excitement. Only one person was injured. THE banquet to the Grand Lodge by the mer

chants of Baltimore, Friday night, was a grand affair. The Southern representatives appear to be particularly pleased. A locomotive belonging to the North-western

Railroad exploded at Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, killing the engineer and a woman named Mrs. Dyer, and wounding several others, of whom two are fatally.

The English capitalists and their friends arrived at Buffalo on Saturday, and were received by the Mayor and Board of Trade. They went on an excursion on the lake in the afternoon, and were given a grand banquet in the evening. They left afterward for the Falls.

An unknown passenger in the night train from the West, shot himself on Friday in a sleeping car on the Canada Railroad. He was found in his berth by the conductor of the train, when near Suspension Bridge, covered with blood, and a pistol in hishand. His letters and boots were marked Dubuque.

THE Provost Marshal of Freedmen, at Shreveport, La., has arrested the Judge, Sheriff, District Attorney and the Jury of the Tenth Judicial District for trying a negro on the charge of larceny. The Superintendent of the Freedmen says juris liction over the negroes during the existing interpretation of the civil law belongs exclusively to his bureau. The judge gives notice of an appeal.

General Intelligence.

(By Mail to the New York Sun.)

The President contemplates a visit to Wilming ton, Charleston and other Southern ports, befor the meeting of Congress takes place.

Thu rebel war debt of Alabama amounts to \$2,-000,000. It is held by the clizzens of the State, and forms no part of the Confederate debt property. THE old vessel Nawset, wrecked on Cape Cod in 1626, and since then covered with sand and a mea-dow, has lately been washed out by the sea in a good state of preservation.

Cot.. Kit Carson was met recently at Fort Larned, on his way from New Mexico to the Indian Council at Fort Smith. He represents that there will be no more trouble with the Indians on the Jungs Daly, who for six years represented In-

JUDGE DALY, who for six years represented Indiana in Congress, but who at the time of his decease filled the position of Deputy Collector of the port of New Orleans, died in that city on the 12th inst, after a week's illness.

An old gentleman at Troy, with an eye to economy, is engaged fishing out the coal that tumbled into the river during a recent fire at the West Troy Ferry Company's coal house—he has already fished up thirty-five tons.

Tan steamer Creole, from New York, and bound to Norfolk, Va., ran into a schooper laden with to Norfolk, Va., ran into a schooner laden with coal Thursday night, of Fortress Monroe, and sunk her in eight fathoms water. One man was lost. The captain and the rest of the schooner's crew were taken to Norfolk by the Creole.

Two more telegraphic lines will shortly connect Russia with the north of Europe. The Czar has just given the necessary concessions for laying down a submarine cable between Grislehamn, in Finiand, and Nystad, in Sweeden, via the Aland Isles; and another from Cronstadt to Copenhagen, via Bornholm.

GBO. W. NORTHEIDGE, the returned soldier who was recently sentenced to State Prison for life, for committing an outrage upon Mrs. Bates in Boston, attempted to commit suucide on Saturday, by stabbing himself with a chis-1. The weapon came in contact with the broast bone, thereby saving his life.

The Chicago Tragedy.

The trial of Mrs. Beach, whose recent attempt upon the life of her husband, at Wood's Museum, Chicago was published in Saturday's Sun, was commenced in that city on Friday, but upon motion of the prisoner's counsel, nothing beyond the faing of the bail was accomplished. The ausennt required—\$3,000. was not forthcoming, and the prisoner was remanded to jail. The ladr is described as a delicate looking creature of 18 years, and few would have subsected in the quiet, almost deumre countenance of the trembling girl, as she stood within the prisoner's box, that there was a heart within that bosom capable of the foremest determination. She was neatly dessed. Her face being partially hidden behind a well, and her curis flowed in graceful profusion around her shoulders. She appeared greatly actiated and trembled violently, which was partially attribatable to the presence of her mother, whose grief at the sad event, is said to be inconsonable. Mr. Beach did not make his appearance in Court on Friday, but as his wounds are not considered dangerous, he will doubtless be able to strend the trial during the present week.

THE TRIAL OF NAVAL ENGINES.

A very large number of spectators assembled on Saturday and yesterday, at the dock foot of Delancey street, to witness the trial of engines now in progress on beard of the United States steamers Wincoski and Algonquin. Hundreds of people were also admitted on board of the two vessels, and curiously inspected the arrangements and working of the two engines. The scientific men quietly noted the power and merits of the different engines, or discussed, in subdued tones, the chances of each to win in the trial; but the ignoramusees, puffed up by a conceit of their own knowledge of "steam machinery," an-noyed the others by expressing, in loud tones, opinions that were generally the second hand utterances of other stupids, who did not know the difference between a cylinder and a steam chest. This class of visitors indulged in offers to bet on the winner, and vauntingly declared they could name the vessel that the trial. As the SUN reporter visited the two vessels for the purpose of furnishing the public with the latest information in regard to the progress made thus tar, he declined to "note" the speeches and gossips of these outsiders, except so far as may be necessary to make known the general interest that has been excited in the community by this trial of marin engines. During yesterday at least five thousand persons visited the wearf.

On board of the Winooski everything seemed to be working smoothly and in good order, owing no doubt to the fact that this vessel is completely equipped, and has on board a large force of officers and well disciplined men, who take charge of the engine, handle the coal, manage the fires and boilers, with such on the Wincoski by these facilities. It is also a noteworthy fact that the poppet valves on the Winocaki are set to "cut off" at one-third, thus obtaining sixty-tix per cent, more expansion than Chief En-gineer Isherwood in his books declares is profitable to employ on engines having a cut-off. As the principle involved on this trial concerns the amount to be obtained by the expansion of steam, it is very evident that the engineer of the Wincoaki is receiv ing all the advantage he can obtain by cutting off and expanding. In short, he is practically endorsing Mr. Dickerson's theory of expansion, and obtaining thereby all the advantage the engine on board of the Winooski can accomplish in this respect. The Wincoski carries very low water in her beilers. but no danger of an explosion is feared, owing to the constant supervision of skillful engineers, who manage the feed of water with great care and precision An impression prevails that the pressure of steam, as carried and recorded upon the two vestels, indicates the respective power of the two engines. The engine of the Wincoski can be run on a very low much higher pressure for the expansion, which sub-sequently takes place. It is, therefore, understood that this question of pressure will not affect the result

of the trial. On Saturday both engines were worked somewhat experimentally—the Wincorki gaining up to four o'clock some five hundred revolutions, and consuming three hundred pounds of coal more than her al lowance. The Algonquin was behind on revolutions, but so far ahead on coal that she had a balance of 3,200 pounds in her favor. As the trial is based upon "speed and economy of fuel" this would give the Algonquin an advantage of two hours over her opponent. In other words, the 3,200 pounds of coal is equivalent to the number of revolutions that may b obtained by burning the fuel in the furnaces. During Esturday night the Algonquin worked aboad with a rapidity which surprised everyone. She gained on the Winooski 530 revolutions, making at times from 16 to 17 revolutions per minute. At 9.15 Sunday

morning the counters stood thus: Algonquin. 34,758 Winooki 35,088 Difference.

At 10 o'clock, the Algonquin's friends claim that she had 4,400 lbs, of coal ahead of the Winoski uncon-sumed. The Algonquin reports a leak around a bolt in the lower in the lower steam chest bonnet. The log shows that fror: 6 a. m. to noon the steam eccentric working hou.

rumps working badly on its foundation. 9:30, repairleak in steam pipe to steam guage. 10 a. m. averagine 15 revolutions on 72 lbs. of steam.

Saturday night everything about the engine of the Wincoski worked smoothly, except the draft, which was unsatisfactory, and so continued yesterday.
Admiral Gregory visited both the vessels during the day, and Mr. Isherwood was present at intervals. The following tables exhibit the work performed by the two vessels since midnight on Saturday up to

	AMONGT!	N.	
Sunday	Rev. per	ibe. Steam,	Vacuum.
1 A M	15 63	TO	91
2 "	15:95	7.0	214
3 "	18:18	71	21:25
	15:18	7.6	214
6	14 70	67	99:00
	15:33	2554	9014
7 44	15 76	70	91
	15:06	7.9	91
	15:00	44	91
		***	10
	15 17	***	1014
	16 50	1.5	12.7
	16.50	11	1976
1 P. M		10	21
	14.41	69	33
8	14.26	70	20
	14.06	69	19
	14,03	69.05	1916
6 "	14.60	69.05	20
7	14.63	70	20
8 **	14.91	79	20
9 "	14.46	78	20

Temperature—Engine-room, 92; Fire-room, 123; Deck, St.

When our reporter left at a late hour, last night, both engines were working quite lively. The cut-off of the Algenquin was working satisfactorily.

			WINOOB	KI.	
Bu	nday.			De. steam.	Vacuum.
- 4				10.9	91.10
- 1	**	******	.14.00	13.9	20,00
- 3		******	.14.00	10	21.00
	***	*******		15%	37.06
4			.14.68	16%	27.05
6	**		.14.65	15%	28.25
7	**		.14.86	16%	28.25
8				17	28.00
9				16	98.00
10				19	98.00
11				10	99.00
44		******		42	BO 000
12		*******		12	30.00
1				1106	28.00
			. 13.(5	16	27.06
- 8	** ***		13.03	14	27.06
4		******	13.66	15%	27.05
	**		14.71	16	97.05
6				1816	27.05
7			15.46	18 6	97.05
Ř				17	98.00
9			14.46	16 %	27.06

Temperature engine room, 83; fireroom, 118;

The engine performed in a satisfactory manner. At dark, yesterday, a large pile of coal was heaped up to the credit of the Algonquin, probably 6,000 or more pounds, enough to "tow the Wincocki" with for four or five hours. The friends of Dickerson were sanguine that his engine would be triumphant. At 8 P. M. the record of the revolutions stood thus:

Algonquin 44,741. Wincocki 44,718.

A difference of three minutes in time exists be tween the two vessels, which, being allowed, gives the following as the relative position of the two ves sels so far as revolutions are concerned.

Wincoski 44.881. Algonquin 44816.
The Wincoski being sheed only 20 revolutions, and

the Algenquin pilling up coal on the dock.

At a later hour the Wincoaki was gaining in revolutions, with every prospect of being shead this morning. This will not counterbalance the immense advantage gained by the Algonquin in economy of fuel and the trial thus far shows that the power of both engines is so evenly balanced that none but a sporting man would be willing to bet on the result. The trial

now stands thus:
In economy of fuel, Algonquin ahead.

In power of the engine, Winooski shead. It is reported that during Saturday night the Algonquin was at one time 120 revolutions ahead of the Wincocki. If this he so, the power of the two engines is very nearly equal, while the Algonquin is unquestionably so very far ahead of the Wincoski in economy that the engineer of the latter vessel cannot hope to catch up during this trial.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

COLLISION IN THE SOUND .- A WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN DROWNED .- At about 4 e'clock on Esturday morning, a collision occurred in the Sound, at Matinicock Point, about 35 miles from this city, between the steam propellor Oceanus, Capiain William S. Young, and the sloop Jacob Duryea. The aloop was struck amidship, and nearly cut in two. The pilot of the Oceanus did not see a light on the The pilot of the Occasius did not see a light on the Duryea, until within two or three hundred feet of her. He immediately reversed his engine, but was unable to avoid a collision. The sloop began to fill with water as soon as the Oceanus had backed out from her, and it was feared that the passengers on the Duryea, three isdies, two children and two men, would be drowned. Capt. Youns succeeded in rescuing all of the passengers of the sloop, with the exception of Mrs. Sarak E. Davis and her two children, Hattle B. and Emms W., aged respectively 20 and 7 months, who were drowned in the capin. Mrs. Davis was the wife of Joseph W. Davis, Captain of the schooner Carrie, lying at Pier 21, E. R. sine lived in Port Josefferson, L. I., and had been on a visit to ber husband in this city. Mrs. Davis was only twenty-two years of are. Her body and that of the infant was subsequently recovered, but the body of the eldest child could not be found. The Oceanus remained by the Duryea until daylight, and then towed her finto Glein Cove Harbor. Cart, Young subsequently came to this city, bringing with him the passencers of the Duryea, and the bodies of the vicetims. Coroner Colina was notified, and began an impact on the bodies of the decessed on Saturday, on board the Oceanus, at the foot of Robinson street. The Jury having heard the evidence, adjourned to year ends, when they rendered the hollowing redder. "That the decessed parties came to their death by drowning, in consequence of a collision between the science Oceanus and the sloop Jacob Puryea, and we think that the collision was unavokable on account of the sloop not showing a light in time enough to prevent the collision." Duryea, until within two or three hundred feet of

SHALL A SOLDIER OF THE UNION FILL A PAUPER'S GRAVE ?-An old soldier of the Union, named John Rogers, who was honorably discharged on account of sickness, some months before the close of the war, died on Saturday, after a lingering and painful idness, leaving a wife and three children wholly destitute. The widow has no means with which to bury her husband, and unless some benevol-ent persons step forward and render her needed assistance, her soldier husband must rest in a psuper's grave. Any one who feels stirred to assist this family in burying their husband and father, can do so by forwarding a contribution to Mrs. Rogers, care of the Superintendent of the "Working Womens' Protective Union," 80 White street, or leaving the same at the SEN office.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR (Mr Stanton) left this city on Saturday morning for Washington, in company with his wife and several attendants.

INSPECTOR CARPENTER in pursuance of a requisition made upon him by the authorities of the village of Sing Sing, last night dispatched fifty policemen in charge of Sergeant Steers, with orders to preserve order during the boat race, which comes off opposite that piece to-day.

BALLOON ASCENSION,-Professor Lowe made another detached ascension from Central Park on Saturday, at 5 o'clock P.M., in his famous balloon "Quaker City." The car was well filled with indi-

point, who, after a most delightful trip, landed

abortly after dark in Bergen County, N. J.
OBITUARY, .-- Captain Charles H. Marshall, prominent citizen and merchant of New York. ose illness was mentioned in Saturday's Sun, died of dropsey, on Saturday morning, at his residence to Fourteenth street. The deceased was born in North Easten. Washington County, and at an early age commenced a senfaring life which he continued at for two years. He then returned to his home and commenced farming, which bustness he left in 1812, and took to a seafearing life again. He finally became interested in the old Black Ball line of peckets, severak of which he commanded successively. In 1834 he became with others the purchaser of the Old Line, after which he retired from several early life. A number of vessels of the Old Line have since been built and the washington, and at his death he was one of the wealthiest merchant of this city.

FIRE IN A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. -Early on Saturday morning, a fire was discovered in the rear sub-cellar of Mesars. Scott & Williams*, 15 Spruce street. The fire soon extended to the fire and second floors of the building, destroying a large quantity of paper and injuring three or four presses quantity of paper and injuring three or four presses very much. Mesers, Scott & Williams estimate their less at from five to six thousand dellars; insured, The second floor was occupied by Mr. Thomas Owens a machinist. Loss about \$200; no insurance. They rear part was occupied by Mr. Thomas H. Gray, Printer; ioss \$500; insured. The building is owned by a lady in Boston; damage \$2,000; insured. The following weekly papers which were printed by Scott & Williams, were delayed in their publication in consequence of the five LEADER, CITIZEN, AILAS, DAY GOODS REPORTER, SING AND LEATHER REPORTER, COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, ECONOMIST, NEW YORK, DEMOCRAT, BATCHDAY COURIER and BERNIAY TIMES. The edition of the COTHER WAS printed and was deritored, and paper of the SCHDAY TIMES to the value of \$1,000 was lost. The five originated through one of the press boys thoughtlessly throwing a lighted paper simong the waste paper in the sub-ceilar.

THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION—A meeting:

THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION—A meeting was held on Saturday evening, as Metropolitan Hall, in 6th avenue, for the purpose of discussing the question: "is eight hours sufficient for a day's work rad a mail number of persons assembled, and several speeches were made in favor of the eight hours system, but no "discussion" was held—the andience, being of the opinion that eight hours was sufficiently for a day's work.

if I RON MOULDERS' UNION,—One of the offi-cers of this Union lately "levanted" with nearly \$2,000 of its funds. The police have traced the de-faulter as far as Buffalo, and it is expected that in a few days he will be in their custody.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Saturday night, as Mr. Hanford and lady, of No. 91 Grove street, were driving through 5th avenue, in the neighborhood of 47th street, the horse took fright and ran away, the occupants of the vehicle being dashed to the ground and sustaining serious injuries. They were taken to their home by the police.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

—Bridget O'Brien, of No. 118 West 35th street, died suddenly under suspicious circumstances. Her husband Johu was arrested to await the result of an inquest which is to be held to-day.

THE COURTS.

THE TRICKS OF THE KEEPERS OF SAILORS' BOARDING HOUSES—SAILORS SPIRITED FROM VESSELS.—AID important case came before Commissioner Newton, on Saturday, in the U. S. Commissioner's Office, in reference to the doings of sallors' boarding-bo keepers, who, with those connected with them, are perhaps the most disreputable and desperate class of men in this city. It appears there has been for a long perhaps the most disreputable and desperate class of men in this city. It appears there has been for a long time at this port a custom for the runners of sallors' boarding houses to go on board of the foreign; ships arriving and inducing the sallors on board to desert their ships—using, at times, foul means the effect their purposes. This, notwithstanding the international treaties requiring the eutremeter of sallors so deserting their ships, had reached such all pitch that captains and owners of vessels, especially of tierman vessels, could scarcely be induced to come to this port. A few sallors might be now and then receptured, but with the boarding house people and their runners—always passively, and sometimes quite actively, assisting and controlling the deserters—the results were found altogether inadequate to the expense incurred. On the 7th inst, the Prussian beruse Louiss arrived at this port; the next day after her arrival a crowd off roughs came aboard, assaulted the captain and mate, beat some of the crew, and ran off with some five of them enter with or without their consent. The captain, C. A. Wilde, appied for protection to the acting Consul General Gerde Baron von Grabow, who, through his counsel, applied to Commissioner Newton, under the internal treaty, for a warrant for the deserters. The warrant was issued to the Marshal came before the Commissioner and complained that he had been obstructed in executing his warrant by one Charles Hernkind, better known as Prussian Charley, Mr. Lapauth, wishing to discover some means to stop the continual resistance of the actions that he had been obstructed in executing his warrant by one Charles Hernkind, better known as Prussian Charley, Mr. Lapauth, wishing to discover some means to stop the continual resistance of the actions that he had been obstructed in executing his warrant by one Charles Hernkind, better known as Prussian Charley. The case was adjurned till Wednesday at 1 F. M.

Pollor Intelligence.—Extensive Robbert at

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Extensive Robbery of Silks and Furs Arrest of a Clerk and Two Alle Receivers. - Sergeant McGiven and Officer Hartill, of the 17th precinct, on Friday arrested James Wright. er in furs and silks at No. 44 Maiden Lane, on a charge of having stolen fourteen thousand dollars charge of having stolen fourteen thousand dollars worth of goods from his employer. Wright has been in the store of Mr. Hoass six years, and at the time of the alleged theft was head clerk. It is said that Wright was induced to take the property by two men in the fur trade in Nassau street, who bought the goods of him. Justice Mansfeld, of the Jefferson Market Police Conrt, issued a search warrant, and the officers visited the store of Isachiesonh & Harthelick in Nassau street, the alleged receivers, where they found three thousand dollars worth of stolen slike and furs. The officers afterwards visited the residences of the suspected imen, and in the private apartments of Barthelick they found about \$1.000 worth of slike. All of the above goods were identified by Mr. Hoass as those that had been stolen from his store. The remainder of the missing goods have not been recovered, Wright was committed for examination by Justice Mansfeld. It is said that the day the property was missed, Wright left the store, telling his employer that he intended to go West. It was subsequently ascertained that he had been in Brook-liyu spending his money in a lavish manner.

Rocky Moore Indicted for Robbery—He is arrested.

Rocky Moore Indicted for Robbery—He is arrested and Committed to the Tombs.—Matthew Moore, known as "Rocky" Moore, one of the gang concerned in the murder of Harry Lazarus in January last, is again in trouble. It is in January last, is gaine in violate. It is allowed that Thomas Smith, living in Prince street, had spent the night of the 18th inst, in "Fatty" Waish's saloon, No. 603 Broadway, and that on the morning of the 19th inst, he left that place with \$1,185 in his possession. Smith was, as stated, followed by Moore to a drinkin saloon, at the corner of Prince and tirese streets, here the latter demand money from Smith. The demand was refused and Moore forcibly took \$1,185 from Smith, who grappied Moore and endeavored to recover his money. It is alleged that Moore drew a revolver, and threatened to ahoot firmth, when the latter desisted, and Moore left with the money in his possession. Finish subsequently entered a complaint against Moore before Justice Dowling, and that massistate issued a warrant for the arrest of Moore. In the meantime the complaint was laid before the rand Justy, and an indictment was found against Moore for robbery in the first degree. On Friday night, Moore was arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Russel, and committed for trial without bail.

Descent on Gambling Houses—Science of Money that Thomas Smith, living in Prince

Descent on Gambling Houses-Seizure of Money and Implements .- On Friday, Mr. Joseph Gregg, of 12 Chambers street, appeared before Justice Connolly, at the 4th District Police Court and entercomplaints against several ed complaints against several fashionable gambling halls, sileging that he had lost large sums of money at the piaces specified in the complaints. On Friday night, the police visited the house of Miles Ferren, 818 Broadway, and found several persons engaged in gambling. The officers captured \$1.04 in money, together with a large amount of gambling implements. The prisoners were taken to the 18th Precinct Station-house and locked up for the night. They gave their names as John Simmons, John Larne, Daniel Taylor, Edward Brackett, James Brackett, James Williams, James P. Brackett, James George Owens, Charles W. Bayyer, Frank Johnson, Heary Wilson, Heary B. Rick, Edward C. Sade, (Centinuced on the Last Page) fashionable gam-

(Continued on the Last Page.)